

FBIS

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VISIT BY FRANCE'S BAYLET, DELEGATION CONTINUES

AU120845 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- The group of the French friends which accompanies the state secretary for foreign relations of the French Republic Jean-Michel Baylet was received yesterday by the president of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Aleks Buda and by the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, Dritero Agolli. Through the talks the friends got acquainted with the glorious history of our people, with the development of science, art, and culture in our country over the years of the people's state power. They were also received by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With the Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica.

Yesterday, too, the group of the French friends made a visit to the "Myslim Peza" Agricultural Cooperative of Peza in the District of Tirana.

Talks Between Ministries

AU120846 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted today between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sukrat Plaka and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic led by the secretary of state for foreign relations Jean-Michel Baylet.

During the talks which were held in a friendly spirit, opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations in different fields of mutual interest and on some aspects of the international situation.

Present in the talks were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Albania Philippe Legrain.

Talks on Trade Development

AU120852 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Yesterday the secretary of state for foreign relations of the French Republic, Jean-Michel Baylet and the persons accompanying him were received by the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami and by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the further development of trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

Visit Ends

AU130803 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 13 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, headed by the secretary of state for foreign relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, ended its official and friendly visit and left our country.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the French Republic, Maxhun Peka and other functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana Philippe Legrain.

The group of French friends, businessmen and journalists who accompanied the secretary of state for foreign relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, on this visit also left our country.

Over its stay in Albania the secretary of state for foreign relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, and the persons accompanying him visited the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, the Museum of National History, the exhibition of the economic and cultural development of the PSR of Albania. They also made visits to the "Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg" national museum in Kruja, the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman in the District of Shkoder and to the other economic, social-cultural projects in these districts.

In Shkoder the French delegation was received by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Skender Dema, who gave a luncheon in honour of the secretary of state for foreign relations, Jean-Michel Baylet, and the persons accompanying him. The luncheon passed in a friendly atmosphere.

NEXHMIJE HOXHA SPEAKS AT HYDROPOWER STATION

AU120857 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha made a visit to the Koman Hydropower Station which bears the name of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. During this visit Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha was accompanied by the constructions minister Farudin Hoxha, and the first secretary of the party committee of the Shkoder District, Petro Dode.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha was greeted with love by a group of vanguard builders and fitters, heroes of socialist labor, leading cadres of the power station and others.

In a short talk which was held in one of the directory halls, the chief engineer of the station said that the collective will carry out its pledge to put into operation the first turbine at the scheduled time and will assemble the rotor of the second turbine by October 16, the birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha visited some of the projects of this hydropower station. Afterwards she had a talk with vanguard workers, specialists, and cadres of the station.

Taking the floor Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha said:

"It was a great pleasure for me to visit the gigantic construction site of the Koman Hydropower Station and to meet with you, heroic workers and talented cadres of this magnificent project.

Today is the Innovators' Day. There are not just a few innovators in your collective.

Your whole collective, including the designers, builders, fitters, drivers etc. is comprised of innovators. That is why on this day of celebration I wish new success for your entire collective, workers and specialists.

I want to say, comrades, that it is not fortuitous that the first visit I made outside Tirana after the great loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, is to your construction site. I had the desire to convey to you the satisfaction he felt from the work and results of your collective.

During the last years and particularly over recent months, although exhausted by diseases, he continued to deal with both the political and economic problems preoccupying the party and the government.

One of these problems was that of energy resources. He had much hope for and confidence in your work. He used to see on television the wonderful blasts, the tunnels, the building of the dam, concreting work, the transport trucks, etc and he would wholeheartedly rejoice, become enthusiastic, and say: "Well done, lads. Look how they seem, like eagles to the cliffs, to the mountain (he meant the dam), building with their sharp mind, golden hands, and steel will".

I tell you this so that you know that with your work and your results you have given spiritual pleasure to Comrade Enver Hoxha, which in his condition helped him greatly and even gave him physical strength.

Now that he has left us you continue to march on the road of the party and continue to be on the forefront of the "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" movement.

I can hardly find words to express my appreciation for the great consolidation that I and my family found in the love and care shown by the comrades of the party leadership with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, and in the affection that our entire people expressed on those days and later in different ways.

It was not only me and my family who were in need of such love and support. Enver Hoxha belonged to the entire party, to all people. That is why the expressions of the steel unity of the people, the total mobilization of the working class, cooperativists, people's intelligentsia and young pioneers round the party which was founded, ruled, and strengthened by Enver Hoxha, round its leadership of loyal collaborators of Enver Hoxha with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, are a great consolidation, a great joy, an invaluable victory.

Favorable achievements in agriculture, despite the great drought, and achievements in industry, construction, culture, art etc. are vivid expressions of unity and mobilization. The magnificent manifestations which occurred during the visits of Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Ramiz Alia to Vlora, Fier, Korca, Kolonja and lately to Shkoder were also vivid expressions.

The party and people have made a common pledge: to march on the road of Enver Hoxha. They are displaying it on all fronts of work, and in political, productive and creative fields.

In his speeches Comrade Ramiz Alia has emphasized these achievements and has congratulated districts and particular collectives on them. Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke highly of your collective at the innovators' conference in Shkoder describing you as a 'militant and innovative' collective.

It is innovative because you are faced with complicated technical problems both in design work and application. To be an innovator means to have a clear Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and to be highly conscious of what the party and people expect from you. You are such.

Then Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha went on to speak about some of the problems of the international situation.

In conclusion she wished the builders of this major project new success with the realisation of the bold pledges they have undertaken.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha left the "Enver Hoxha" Hydropower Station of Koman being seen off with love by its working collective.

U.S. AND USSR ACCUSED OF SEEKING SUPREMACY

AU121026 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 12 Sep 85

["Brutal Interference by the Two Superpowers in the European Continent" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Europe is experiencing great worries and is faced with fatal dangers caused by fresh U.S. and Soviet efforts for domination and supremacy in this continent.

Moscow has already made clear to the least European revisionist countries how they would be "rewarded" in case they strive to abandon the "socialist family." Washington, too, has frequently reminded its disobedient allies of its strength and of the bitter consequences from the revenge of American leadership.

The imperialist superpowers consider interferences in the internal affairs of other countries as a norm of their international relations. However, in the relations with their allied countries the U.S. and the Soviet Union have surpassed the limits of these interferences adopting a constant long-term policy of domination. It is expressed in all the fields, be it political, economic or military. In one way or another both the Eastern Europe and Western Europe are forced to yield to the aims, plans and interests of Washington and Moscow.

Just as in the past the European people must pay the price for the imperialist rivalry for hegemony. The policy of contention, dictate and hegemony pursued by the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, in the European Continent is fraught with serious dangers and permanent catastrophic consequences.

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU121030 Tirana ATA in English 1007 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

"The national day of Ethiopia provides me with the opportunity to convey to you on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name the warm greetings and to the friendly Ethiopian people the best wishes for wellbeing and progress. I express the conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Ethiopia will develop constantly in the interest of our two peoples and of the struggle against [word indistinct].

ZHIVKOV MEETS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN TOLBUKHIN

Briefing on Economy

AU121032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The traditional meeting of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria began this morning in Tolbukhin. In the village of Stozher, traditionally called the gateway to the Dobrudzha region, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was met and greeted by Dimitur Dimitrov, the okrug BCP committee first secretary, Kostadin Stanev, chairman of the people's council executive committee, and by other okrug and city leaders. Together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov were comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria and their wives were presented to the chairman of the State Council.

In the modernized and festively decorated okrug center, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by the officials and foreign guests, was welcomed very warmly by thousands of Tolbukhin citizens. Girls in national costume presented the guests with bread and salt in accordance with the old tradition. In the central Freedom Square, a representative detachment from the Georgi Dimitrov Higher Artillery School in Shumen presented arms before the State Council chairman. A large dance group greeted the guests by performing traditional Dobrudzha folk dances. In front of the okrug BCP committee building Comrade Todor Zhivkov was warmly greeted by a group of veterans from the Dobrudzha region revolutionary movement and by prominent workers.

Afterwards, Dimitur Dimitrov, okrug BCP committee first secretary, briefed the guests on the social and economic development of Tolbukhin and the okrug in the concert hall of the party building, and also on aspects of the intensive development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the okrug economy.

At this moment, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by officials and the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria, are visiting the electronics and nonstandard equipment factory in the town. This is a specialized factory for the manufacture of automatic control systems for agricultural equipment. This afternoon Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the foreign diplomats will have further meetings and conversations in Tolbukhin and the okrug.

Dinner Held

AU121835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] For the second time the renewed and dynamically developing Dobrudzha region of our socialist motherland is the hospitable host of the traditional meeting of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

At the electronics and nonstandard equipment factory in Tolbukhin Comrade Todor Zhivkov directed the attention of the guests to the successes of our machine building, which provides 57 percent of our export. He stressed that Bulgaria is actively participating in the international division of labor, primarily in the international socialist division of labor. He also pointed out that no whims of nature, such as the present drought, the worst in 100 years, can negatively influence our country's economy, which is a strong unit within CEMA.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also stressed the role and significance of scientific-technological progress in the development of the city's industry.

In the evening at the new Bulgaria Hotel in Tolbukhin, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner for the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia and their spouses.

TODOROV, DELEGATION CONTINUE NETHERLANDS VISIT

AU121837 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 12 (BTA corr.) -- Today the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by its chairman, Mr. Stanko Todorov, which is paying a visit to the Netherlands, met the foreign minister of Holland Mr. Hans van den Broek.

The talks noted the positive development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations in the economic and cultural spheres as well as the expanding contacts in the political sphere.

The meeting stressed the significance of the economic relations between countries of different social systems in the normalization of the international climate and for the mutual acquaintance and understanding among the peoples.

Today the Bulgarian delegation also met leaders of the parliamentary factions of some of the ruling and oppositional parties in the parliament of the Netherlands.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS' CDA LEADER

AU121041 Sofia BTA in English 0858 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr. Piet Bukman, president of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], the ruling party in the Netherlands.

Mr. Petur Tanchev spoke about Bulgaria's dynamic cooperation and the tasks standing before the country in the socio-economic sphere and about Bulgaria's active participation in the international division of labor. He dwelled upon the country's peace-loving policy towards the Balkans, Europe and world-wide and stressed upon the significance of the proposals made by the president of the State Council, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

CSSR, GDR PROPOSE CHEMICAL WEAPON TALKS TO FRG

LD131005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Today CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Werner Schattman, FRG ambassador to the CSSR. He handed him a letter from Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal addressed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The letter contains a proposal to the FRG Government to start talks with the CSSR and GDR about creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

In Berlin, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer presented a letter with similar contents from his government to the permanent FRG representative in the GDR.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR CHIEF OF STAFF AKHROMEYEV

LD131037 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, who is spending his vacation in Czechoslovakia. During their comradely and friendly conversation some questions of mutual cooperation by the fraternal armies of the two countries were examined.

DEPUTY MINISTER LANGER VIEWS FOREIGN TRADE

LD111338 Prague CTK in English 1224 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Brno, Sept 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia is ready for economic cooperation with all countries on the basis of mutual advantageousness and good partnership, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Frantisek Langer told journalists at the international engineering trade fair here today.

Czechoslovakia's trade with socialist countries developed well in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) and this year's exports to these countries are expected to be by 60 per cent higher than in 1980. Imports from this area have risen by almost two-thirds since 1980. This is very good development, especially in comparison with the situation in world trade whose 1984 turnover was still lower than in the 1970's.

Cooperation with other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is of decisive significance for the Czechoslovak economy, Frantisek Langer said and added that trade with the Soviet Union, the biggest partner, rose by more than 70 per cent over the 1981-1985 period, exports to the Soviet Union rose almost 75 per cent. [sentence as received] Three-quarters of Czechoslovak engineering exports go to the USSR.

In contrast to the quick development of trade with the CMEA states is the development of Czechoslovakia's trade with non-socialist countries. This is due to development in the area complicated by record unemployment, inflation, and unprecedented unrest in exchange rates, Frantisek Langer continued.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia has solved the question of debts in free currencies by achieving a surplus in its balance of payments and using the means for the repayment of obligations. Debts were practically eliminated in 1984. Czechoslovak exports to non-socialist countries has [as received] begun to rise again after a slight drop in 1982 and 1983.

Engineering had the biggest share in the 5-per cent rise in these exports.

The slower growth in exports influenced the possibilities of Czechoslovakia to import from non-socialist countries. They were by some 10 per cent lower in the 1980-1985 period than they had been at the end of the 1970's. But this was partly due to the fact that Czechoslovakia no more needs to import such big amount of feeds and grain.

Frantisek Langer went on to say Czechoslovakia's biggest partners among the non-socialist states are traditionally the FRG, Austria, Switzerland and Britain, and developing well is trade with Italy, France, Denmark, Finland, Greece and other countries.

On the other hand, no good development has come in trade with the United States which has not changed its discriminatory regime towards Czechoslovakia. Trade with Japan has also been developing at a slower rate than possible.

Czechoslovakia has established many good contacts with the developing countries and trade with them has gone up by more than 20 per cent in the past four years. Stable partners are India, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and other states.

Since the economic position of Czechoslovakia makes it possible to count in the 1986-1990 period with extensive modernization in industry, agriculture, health care and other branches, it will be a good market for many suppliers, although it will continue to pursue a prudent policy in this respect and strive to maintain its reputation of a partner fulfilling its obligations precisely. [sentence as received] Czechoslovakia wants to cooperate with long-term partners on the basis of broader agreements and thus bring more stability into commercial relations, Frantisek Langer said.

CITIZENS REACT TO GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU091406 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Rudolf Nittmann: "Awareness of Supreme Responsibility; Readers' Views on Mikhail Gorbachev's Interview"]

[Text] "I do not usually go back and re-read materials already read. But I have already several times gone back to Comrade Gorbachev's interview for the American weekly TIME and will continue to go back to it. I think that there is no need to explain why. The interview must have caught the attention of every soberly thinking man, just as it caught my attention," our reader Michal Toth from Nitra wrote in a letter to the editorial staff. Mr Toth explained that he knows the value of life very well and that he therefore immensely values not only his own life, but the life of the entire human race. "In the interview, which I have read several times, I have been looking for an answer to a question that is being asked by the overwhelming majority of people: Will common sense -- that is, life -- prevail in international relations or will there be a war and, hence, the extinction of human civilization? This question is answered by a political leader who is fully aware of his responsibility for the future of our planet. His interview is a message of peace addressed to the American people; it is an offer of genuine peaceful coexistence. Comrade Gorbachev speaks about responsibility for the preservation of life, and hence also human civilization, as an imperative of the Soviet foreign policy of peace. Ordinary Americans, too, want to live. That is why they will rightly demand from their government an adequate answer to the Soviet message: A war will never come out of the USSR. We will never start a war!"

Comrade Toth exactly grasped the essence of the interview -- that which is also emphasized by leading foreign political commentators -- that the interview is an authoritative statement about the goals of the USSR's foreign policy of peace, about Soviet approaches to the Geneva talks, and about the aims of its preparations for the meeting at the highest level between the USSR and the United States. As the well-known British public figure Gordon Schaffer has stressed, the words of M. Gorbachev, which have met with broad response in the world, should "break the wall of silence by means of which the Reagan administration tries to prevent Americans from having access to true information about the USSR's policy." This has also been noted by our reader: "Ordinary Americans will have an opportunity to compare the White House rhetoric, which is full of megalomania and strong words, with the wise words of the Kremlin politician, words that are imbued with diplomatic ethics but are nonetheless immensely veracious."

Many Western mass information media have responded in a similar way. It would be a mistake to view M. Gorbachev's warning about the grave state of relations between the USSR and the United States as a propagandistic maneuver by Moscow prior to the Geneva summit, the Italian newspaper L'UNITA noted. The Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES wrote that while Mr. Gorbachev expressed the USSR's readiness for serious talks, the other side is preparing for the meeting as though it were to be a duel. Writing about the interview, the American NEW YORK TIMES also stressed that while the USSR is preparing serious proposals for the meeting in Geneva, Washington views it rather as a propaganda contest or a meeting aimed at "getting to know one another."

His opinion in connection with Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for the American TIME Magazine has been conveyed to us also by correspondent Peter Jagrik from Brniste. "Comrade Gorbachev answered the questions in clear language, which even an extremely biased adversary must objectively recognize as an expression of goodwill and quest for understanding. The question arises, however, whether the representative of the United States will show enough understanding and readiness to adopt a responsible and positive attitude toward universal problems such as termination of the arms race, a ban on the militarization of space, and a return to dentente."

It is true that even this time several Western bourgeois newspapers were unable to refrain from anti-Soviet sallies, from insinuations about some sort of a propaganda war waged by the USSR against Washington in connection with the summit, from statements to the effect that Moscow is blaming Washington for the recent deterioration of relations between the two great powers, that the USSR has passed the buck to the other side, and so forth. The British DAILY MAIL directly warned that the West should not allegedly let itself be deluded by Gorbachev's eloquence.

"In his answers, Comrade Gorbachev clearly said that at the forthcoming meeting with President Reagan the USSR will not let itself be pushed into a corner," our correspondent Peter Jagrik writes in his letter, adding that American diplomacy is accustomed to applying such practices, to making unacceptable conditions during talks, and to imposing its will on its partners, acting from a position of strength. "If President Reagan intends to go with these goals to Geneva in November, he is taking this meeting with the representative of the USSR too lightly. In his answers to TIME magazine, Comrade Gorbachev very clearly expressed this concern. The skepticism expressed by him is surely shared by many other public officials."

The Finnish newspaper HESINGIN SANOMAT noted that if Washington is serious about the Soviet-American summit, it is now high time to take corrective steps in American foreign policy. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stressed that attempts to "push the USSR to the wall" and to force it to make some "concession" have no chance to success.

It is precisely the USSR that shows the ways and methods of stopping the arms race.

"Through the publication of Comrade Gorbachev's answers in the weekly TIME," Peter Jagrik writes at the close of his letter, "the American public learns the truth about the noble stands of the USSR on the most burning world issues. No doubt, in the United States there are also many soberly thinking people who are not blinded by great American chauvinism, which is a product of imperialism. We trust that these people will exert pressure on the administration and force it to seek more realistic attitudes toward talks with the USSR."

Yes, we can fully agree with our correspondent, Comrade Jagrik. It is, indeed, up to the U.S. Administration to take the opportunity of the forthcoming meeting to change its course and go its half of the way to improving relations with the USSR. The USSR rightly expects Washington's approach to be as responsible as Moscow's approach.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CITED ON HARVEST PROSPECTS

AU091747 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Eduard Fasung report: "The Present and Further Development of Food Production"]

[Excerpt] Krajne -- An all-Slovak party-economic aktiv of ranking personnel in the agriculture and food sector was held at Krajne in Trenčin District yesterday. It was attended by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Janovic, agriculture and food minister of the Slovak SR; Jaroslav Koci, CSSR deputy agriculture and food minister; CPSL regional and district committee secretaries; and other representatives of party, state, and economic agencies.

In the opening report, Minister Jan Janovic reviewed fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to date and preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Giving specific examples of this year's plan fulfillment, he discussed the results achieved and the possibilities of further developing agriculture and food production, and criticized shortcomings. He said the results of the grain harvest and successful conclusions of the forthcoming autumnal agricultural chores will be of extraordinary importance from the viewpoint of entry into the Eighth 5-Year Plan. "Although this year's harvest has been exceptionally difficult in most districts, especially in Central and East Slovakia, and despite considerable losses, the prospect for Slovakia as a whole is that planned grain production will be fulfilled or slightly over fulfilled. Together with the results in harvesting bulk fodder, the outlines of a generally favorable situation in livestock production are thus becoming apparent for the new agricultural year. This is also true of the attached food industry branches and, hence, of the population's supplies of livestock produce," minister Janovic noted. He said that despite shortfalls in some crops, especially potatoes, grapes, vegetables, and fruit, realistic prerequisites exist in the Slovak SR this year for 102 percent fulfillment in the volume of gross plan production.

After analyzing the harvest results, Comrade Janovic stressed that the positive results achieved must not make us self-satisfied and weaken the criticism of shortcomings and untapped potentials in lagging production sectors and lagging enterprises.

In the subsequent report, Jaroslav Koci, CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food, briefed the participants in the aktiv on measures in planning, in supplier-consumer relations, and in the system of economic instruments in agriculture that will go into effect on 1 January 1986.

PITRA ON CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

AU111231 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "For a Continuous Improvement of Planning and Management in the Agriculture-Food Industry Complex"; upper case passages published in boldface]

[Text] The party and the entire society are going through a period of intensive preparations for the approaching 17th CPCZ Congress. In all sectors of social and economic life, Communists are subjecting the results achieved so far in implementing the party line to a critical and exacting analysis. The sphere of the party's economic policy is being subjected to a particularly thorough analysis. It is in this sphere that resources are being created that represent a base for the fulfillment of the core of the party's policies: to establish conditions for a continuous growth of the material and cultural standards of the people and for their creative, peaceful existence and work. The party is striving to make the results of the analysis in all branches of the economy very open and very critical. Only a deeply objective and critically demanding analysis can become a solid base for the elaboration of the program of building a developed socialist society in the second half of the eighties, with a view toward the end of the century. It is apparent even today that this program will be highly challenging and difficult. We want our economic performance to match that of other industrially advanced countries of the world.

The sector of agriculture and food, too, must increase its contribution toward the tough economic competition with capitalism; in an improved and more comprehensive way satisfy the growing needs of society, particularly with regard to quality; and further increase the degree of self-reliance in foodstuffs. This can only be achieved by a fundamental turn toward comprehensive intensification and greater economizing in agricultural and food production, by its stabilization, an accelerated development of the qualitative aspects of production, by raising the technological standards of agriculture and the food industry, and by great efficiency in the valorization processes [zhodnocovaci procesy].

The Balance Sheet Thus Far -- a Source of Knowledge and Optimism

Everything suggests that the balance sheet drawn by the congress will be positive. Under complex internal and, above all, external conditions, we have renewed the dynamism of economic development, increased the standard of living, and ensured the essential needs of the country's defense capability. The agricultural and food complex, too, has made its distinct contribution to this development. It can be expected that we will make significant headway in this 5-year plan, especially in the main strategic directions of the development of agriculture. By consistently implementing the line of the 16th congress, stepping up efforts for efficient intensification, and applying scientific and technological progress on a broader scale, we have been successful in continuously increasing agricultural production and also in achieving the desirable structural changes.

The significant edge in the development of plant production over the development of livestock production is among the greatest positive assets of this quinquennium. The rise of grain production, along with the increase in the production of feed crops, has made it possible to substantially reduce livestock production's demand for imports. Feed imports from nonsocialist countries have been reduced to about one-third of the level of the preceding 5-year period. The intensity of livestock production has been rapidly restored.

This is borne out by the increase in yields, and by the improved reproduction and utilization of feed. Agriculture is fulfilling and highly exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan in the procurement of livestock products. That is why, for example, per-capita meat consumption will amount to roughly 85 kg this year, 4.5 kg more than provided for by the plan. The economic results of agricultural enterprises have improved substantially, especially in the last few years. The level of remuneration of agricultural employees is also growing proportionately with the created utility values.

As far as the food industry is concerned, the utilization of raw materials is gradually improving, the range of products is expanding, and their quality improving. The requirements of the domestic market are being ensured essentially in a smooth manner in all basic types of foodstuffs. The supplying branches and the growing contribution of intensification have taken an increasingly growing part in the successful development of food production. The value of ties and modernization projects built in this quinquennium will be 25 percent higher than in the preceding 5-year period.

The party and, under its leadership, state, social, and economic agencies have exerted great efforts to meet the targets of the 16th congress. The honorable and increasingly responsible work of the overwhelming majority of employees in the agricultural-food industry complex deservedly yields fruit. It has not been easy to achieve this. In this quinquennium, too, it has been necessary to overcome considerable difficulties. The Central Committee and the Presidium have proceeded from the realization that the implementation of the congress targets would require, above all, profound changes in the contents and methods of managerial work and in people's mode of thinking. It has been necessary to specify the congress line, to organize its consistent implementation, and to continuously and in a critically exacting way assess the effectiveness of adopted measures, including the effectiveness of political influence on shaping the working people's economic mode of thinking.

This specification of the congress line, exacting control of its implementation, and continuous intensification of the conceptual management of the entire agro-industrial complex have been carried out continuously by the Central Committee Presidium and, at its 4th and 11th sessions after the 16th CPCZ Congress, also by the CPCZ Central Committee. Regional and district party committees have played an irreplaceable role in asserting the aims of agricultural policy. By means of their everyday mass political, organizational, and purposeful cadre work they have managed to correctly motivate the aktiv of economic managers and collectives of working people and make them increase their efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan.

The results achieved deserve to be commended. However, in no case they lead to self-satisfaction. So far, we have in most cases mobilized reserves that were easy to tap. We have far from achieved the desirable turnabout in making use of the crucial factors of intensification. We cannot be satisfied with the fact, for example, that -- despite the overall growth in plant production -- some of its sectors, especially the growing of sugar beets and other industrial crops, vegetables, and potatoes, have been lagging for a long time. Many united agricultural cooperatives and state farms still fail to make full use of the available soil and are unable to make optimal use of material inputs. Shortcomings in the use of available working hours, especially in periods that are decisive for the results of the production process, also continue to be the cause of considerable losses. Differences in the degree resources are utilized are the main cause of significant differences in the performance of agricultural enterprises.

The food industry is not flexible enough in reacting to the requirements of the market through innovations in the range of products. Losses occurring throughout the entire food production process continue to represent a great untapped resource.

The standard of finalization [finalizace] of agricultural production is lagging seriously behind because of the inadequate equipment of the food industry's production-technological base. Despite the measures being taken, a shortage of essential storage and refrigeration facilities continues.

The parameters of a considerable part of agricultural technology are lagging behind world trends. The standard and quality of chemical agents, especially for plant protection, are far from corresponding to the needs of intensification and limitation of losses. In all sectors without exception, we must assess what has been achieved by applying the criteria of the needs of tomorrow, which are increasingly demanding. It is these criteria that form the point of departure of the directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Directions of Further Development

The exacting targets in the provision of food for the people will be ensured under increasingly complicated conditions. We must respond to them adequately and in due course by introducing active measures in primary agricultural production and other branches involved in the provision of food for the people. It is essential, above all, to further reduce the consumption of materials and power. The demand for limiting the negative impact of intensification on the environment is coming to the fore with increasing urgency.

We must not fail to consider the specific conditions under which we produce foodstuffs in the Republic. Only a few countries in the world have a similarly small acreage available per capita. Moreover, the fertility of the soil has been stagnating for a relatively long time and in some places even declining. The causes are known to us. One of the most important of them is the insufficient standard of organic nutrition. Our agriculture has a good standard as regards the intensity of production, but this intensity is at the expense of great energy inputs. We rank among countries with the highest consumption of industrial fertilizers per hectare of agricultural land. The structure of our fuel-power base is characterized by a large share of solid fuels. This fact has a negative impact on the steadily increasing acidity of the soil and on the intensity of the transformation of solar energy into the energy of foodstuffs. Ensuring an optimal water regime in the soil as well as water resources and their purity is also economically increasingly demanding.

As was stressed at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, which assessed the long-term program for the development of agriculture and other branches ensuring supplies of food to the people, we have entered a period in which the general process of intensification can no longer be affected through partial improvements in individual sectors of agricultural production. We are facing an exceedingly important task -- the task of ENSURING HARMONY OF ALL PRODUCTION FACTORS AT THE LEVEL OF THE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE AND THROUGHOUT THE FOOD PRODUCTION CHAIN.

From this it is necessary to draw specific lessons about the extent and the method of ensuring individual intensification factors on the part of the relevant producers of the genetic stock of seeds and livestock, producers of technology, chemical substances, biotechnological materials, and so forth. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the roll of suppliers, who effect scientific and technological progress, is logically increasing.

The process of efficient intensification can be effected only under the purposeful development of science and technology and their wide-ranging practical application. All factors of scientific and technological progress -- mechanization, automation, the introduction of robots and electronics, electrification, and the application of chemicals and biology -- must become involved in this process.

Scientific and technological progress must also be reflected in the area of organization and management and in the improvement of people's qualifications.

The demand for increasing the degree of self-reliance and for regular supplies of food to the population requires that we reduce to a minimum the negative consequences of existing interannual ups and downs in agricultural production for its standard, quality, and stability. The role of agriculture cannot be assessed just from the viewpoint of the production of food. Agriculture is also an important shaper of the environment.

Our intentions cannot be implemented without full utilization of the opportunities provided by cooperation within the framework of CEMA, particularly with the USSR. It would be impossible without this division of labor to ensure the extensive inputs of fuel, energy, machinery, and chemical substances and it would be impossible to accelerate scientific and technological progress.

All the aforementioned factors make it obvious that we are facing the task of achieving by means of scientific and technological progress a fundamental breakthrough in the intensification and efficiency of the reproduction process in agriculture. The order of the day is to effect a transition from the existing one-sided type of intensive expanded reproduction -- based on savings of human labor -- toward a more comprehensive intensive type. This new type of intensive expanded reproduction must be based not only on productivity growth, but also on the economical use of fixed and circulating assets and material production costs. A transition to intensification of this type is possible, provided that scientific and technological progress is used in markedly increasing the efficiency of application of production resources.

Making further headway in implementing the line of self-reliance in foodstuffs presupposes that we more consistently ensure priority of the development of plant production over livestock production; that we make a better use of agricultural land resources; that we reduce demands on the transformation of plant produce into livestock produce; that we make a more efficient use of inputs into agriculture; and that we improve the utilization of agricultural raw materials in the processing industry in keeping with the requirements of healthy nutrition and the developing demands of the population. More effective assistance in this respect must be provided by the system of planned management of the reproduction process of food production.

System of Agricultural Management

An exceedingly important role in our efforts to achieve our targets in ensuring healthy nutrition for the population played by the quality of management is a question of fundamental significance. In the interests of the strategy of our economic policy, we must therefore concentrate great efforts on further improving the system of national economic management, including management of the agricultural-food industry complex.

At the 15th Central Committee session, Comrade Husak said:

"WE WILL NOT TAKE THE PATH OF VARIOUS MARKET-ORIENTED CONCEPTS, THE PATH OF WEAKENING SOCIALIST OWNERSHIP AND THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN THE ECONOMY. WE HAVE HAD UNPROFITABLE EXPERIENCE WITH THAT. AT ISSUE IS A WHOLE SET OF DEMANDS CONNECTED WITH FURTHER IMPROVING CENTRAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING WHILE MAKING MORE EFFICIENT USE OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS AND VALUE RELATIONS; FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE POSITION AND FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUAL LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT; AND ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO MANAGE AND DECIDE COMPETENTLY."

Party bodies have always stood in the front line of the great efforts to improve the economic mechanism. They have demanded that this uneasy task be approached in a creative fashion and with the awareness of the party's great responsibility, and that all that which stands in the way of healthy economic development be eliminated.

Under the conditions of a distinctly intensive development, the system of management and the economic mechanism must differ in quality from the period of a predominantly extensive development. This is also true of the branches ensuring supplies of food to the population. We have already laid the foundations for this new quality in the management of agriculture, in keeping with the resolutions of the 16th congress and the fourth session of the Central Committee held in 1981. The party carefully follows and systematically evaluates the operation of this system. The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that the years of the quinquennium until then had tested the viability of the system and its positive contribution to rapid renewal of the dynamism of agricultural production. However, the CPCZ Central Committee also critically noted some weak spots and inconsistencies in practical application of the system. It also showed the possibilities and necessity of its further development. Perceiving the system as something rigid and unchanging would be committing an unpardonable mistake. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that life is giving rise to ever newer needs and is raising these needs in a much more urgent fashion than ever before.

We must not fail to take notice of the fact that since 1982, when we introduced the system, the situation of our agriculture has changed. Thanks to dynamic agricultural development, we have achieved a quantitative saturation of the domestic market in most foodstuffs. Instead of engaging in production irrespective of the scope of inputs and the efficiency of their utilization, we must raise demands on the high level of valorization processes. Instead of exerting one-sided pressure on metric tons, liters, and the maximal overfulfillment of planned production, we must comprehensively pay attention to the desirable structure and quality of production, to its stabilization, and to creating essential surplus contingency stocks.

It is necessary to follow much more consistently the line of intensification, to maximally promote efficiency and the economical use of all production resources. All these are new qualitative features, which for the time being do not always find the necessary reflection in the practical approaches of cadres and in people's mode of thinking. The society is interested, and will continue to be interested in the future, in the growth of agricultural production, and in its intensification. However, this process must be in harmony with the structure of national needs.

It is no secret that we produce foodstuffs, especially those of animal origin, far too expensively for the export of these articles on a large scale to be nationally worthwhile. We must pay enhanced attention to the production of our traditional export crops, or to the export of special foods and other specialities. The resources to offset the foreign trade deficit of the agricultural-food industry complex must be ensured, above all, in plant production.

The system of management and the entire economic mechanism must respond to all these issues. However, they must respond to them circumspectly. The operation of the system thus far has been accompanied by positive results. But these results must not be overestimated. Agricultural production is a complex biological process that continues to depend to a considerable degree on climatic influences. Agricultural production has not been stabilized yet; we still do not have at our disposal essential surplus contingency stocks. Nor are our targets, concerning a more significant drain of people's growing purchasing power through industrial consumer goods, being achieved to the full extent.

All these facts had to be considered in further improving the system of management. This was possible because work proceeded simultaneously with the clarification of practical problems concerning the further development of the entire national economic agricultural-food industry complex during the formulation of its long-term program. A few days ago, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government were thus able to discuss and approve measures for improving the system of management in the agricultural-food industry complex (the respective resolution of the CSSR Government containing the set of adopted measures was published by ROLNICKE NOVINY on 5 September).

The Gist of Adopted Measures

The adopted measures touch upon virtually all aspects of the system of management. In their entirety, they raise demands on the work of all links of management. They establish conditions for a balanced and effective development of the sector in accordance with the needs of the society.

In a methodologically more profound way [than the past system] they work out the process of plan-setting for the development of the agricultural-industrial complex, including the enhancement of the role of science and technology in the entire system of planning and management. They employ a more perfect method of specifying the tasks of the state plan for agricultural enterprises on the basis of deepening direct ties between the producer and the consumer and by enhancing the role of economic contracts. The measures exert more distinct economic pressure on the quality of valorization processes, contribute to eliminating the agricultural enterprises' unstable income situation resulting from climatic influences, and reinforce the principle of merit in remuneration as well as the financial autonomy [chozrascotne postavenie] of agricultural enterprises.

The backbone of the effected adjustments is the reinforcement of the crucial role of the plan as the basic instrument of management. The accentuation of this role ensues also from the objective need of the further intensification of the agricultural-food industry complex. It is attributable to the need for a balanced development of individual branches of the agricultural-industrial complex and to the need for stability in the production of foodstuffs in a situation in which material resources are increasingly difficult to come by. That is why the demand that all decisive aspects of the provision of food to the people be planned in the broader connections of the agricultural-food industry complex constitutes a fundamental condition for the achievement of these goals. The supplier of the means of production increasingly determines the growth of labor productivity and the economic efficiency of agriculture and the food industry. The drawing up of a mutually harmonized and balanced plan for all branches involved in the provision of food for the people requires that we free ourselves of past stereotyped approaches, transcend the limits of narrow departmental interests, and seek joint ways of asserting and meeting national needs.

THE UNIFORM PLAN OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTIRE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX MUST BECOME THE BASIC POINT OF DEPARTURE IN FORMULATING THIS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

If scientific and technological progress is to become the main driving force of development, it must permeate all activities connected with the production of food. That is why all agencies engaged in science and research, regardless of their organizational integration, must be subordinated in a planned manner to the solution of the key tasks of agricultural and food production. Knowledge acquired in the process of formulating this plan shows the inevitability of this concentration of forces and resources.

In specifying the measures for improving the system use was made of the rich wellspring of suggestions voiced in the course of the pre-congress discussion and at the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives. The measures also respond in a specific way to critical observations raised. In planning the agricultural-food industry complex, we consistently carry on the line of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which demanded that the amount of mandatory tasks in production and procurement be limited. The independence of agricultural enterprises in determining the structure of production is thus being further significantly reinforced. The measures do not provide for any mandatory indicators concerning production. THE ONLY TWO REMAINING MANDATORY INDICATORS CONCERN THE STATE PROCUREMENT PLAN -- GRAIN PROCUREMENT AND THE PROCUREMENT OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER. Any further expansion of the mandatory indicators of the plan is inadmissible. We proceed from a policy of confidence in our managerial cadres, as was said at the fourth session of the Central Committee. We are reinforcing independence, but we also expect greater responsibility.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS IS BEING SIGNIFICANTLY REINFORCED. Agricultural enterprises will have to occupy themselves much more with the reaction to the structure of social needs, to the requirements of consumers as quantified by the state plan. This is a new qualitative feature. In the process of work on the system, opinions cropped up asking whether this does not amount to a weakening of the role of the plan and to its replacement by economic contracts. What is involved in reality is the replacement of the former production and procurement tasks -- set by a directive and, moreover, expanded upon the "initiative" of managerial bodies into a detailed structure of the area to be sown and a prescription for the numbers of livestock -- by economic contracts concluded between producers and procurers as the point of departure in setting the plans of agricultural enterprises. This system substantially enhances the responsibility of both partners for ensuring national needs. They are nearest to the consumer and must therefore have the best knowledge of the structure of his needs. It is within their potentials to ensure a steadily improving satisfaction of these needs.

For economic contracts, which are an expression of a new quality in supplier-consumer relations, to be able to play their role in the process of planning, ADJUSTMENTS ARE BEING EFFECTED IN LEGAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE BASIC CONDITIONS OF THE DELIVERIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND NEEDS. These measures signify a further reinforcement of planning and contractual discipline. Enterprises that will underestimate the role of contracts and the ensuring of their fulfillment by the plan will have to bear grave economic consequences. While the obligation to procure the entire production is being maintained with respect to most products, deliveries over and above the volume set in the contract will be effected under conditions mutually agreed upon by the purchaser and the producer. These conditions may differ from the conditions set generally, also in terms of prices. The shifting on the immediate producer of greater responsibility for the satisfaction of society's needs as well as the linkage of his material incentives with the maximal satisfaction of these needs forms the basis for the joint interest of all contracting partners in the search for ways of steadily improving the fulfillment of their social function. The economic contract will be an important instrument of deepening ties of integration. It will enable, for example, the partner's participation, under agreed-upon conditions, in ensuring the production of the needed raw material in the required quality, in its preparation or in its processing. This may take the form of participation with material and technological production assets, manpower and the like. That is also why integration-promoting funds are being substantially reinforced in most branches.

The adopted measures also respond to other suggestions raised at the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives, to suggestions concerning planning in the investment area. In addition to the fact that the limit on deliveries of machinery and equipment not included in the budget of investment projects is being stipulated only as a guideline, the measures simultaneously create room for the further utilization of extraordinary agricultural investments.

The stipulation of the volume of these investments, too, serves only as a guideline and is fully determined by the agricultural enterprises' ability to finance these investments and by their preparedness in terms of blueprints and the availability of building capacities and materials. That is also why these projects will not be included in the total investment volume in setting and controlling plans, but will be assessed independently. On the basis of demands raised by the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives, haylofts with costs budgeted at up to Kcs3.5 million will be built within the framework of such investments. Also in other areas of the system of planned management, the measures react to suggestions made at the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives.

Stimulating Efforts for a Better Utilization of Inputs

The measures introduce more demanding economic conditions into the economic mechanism, providing incentives for a more efficient utilization of all production factors and untapped internal resources. IN THE INTEREST OF MAKING VALUE RELATIONS MORE REALISTIC AND EXERTING THE NECESSARY PRESSURE ON THE EFFICIENT USE OF PRODUCTION RESOURCES, THE MEASURES SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE RANGE OF PRODUCTION ASSETS, THE PRICES OF WHICH ARE SUBSIDIZED. THEREBY, THEY ALSO REDUCE THE OVERALL VOLUME OF SUBSIDIES. Price supports for industrial fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and lactiferous feed [mliečna krmiva] are being abolished.

The necessary economic pressure on greater cost efficiency is also created by the linkage of weight-increment bonuses to the consumption of concentrated feed in livestock production. The orientation toward a marked reduction of material costs is also encouraged by the regulation on the development of wages in accordance with adjusted added value. Prerequisites for a higher standard of valorization processes are also established by the expansion of the category of extraordinary agricultural investments. Agricultural enterprises will gain the essential scope for harmonizing the structure of their production with soil-ecological conditions. This, too, is an important means of reducing energy inputs to a minimum.

Part of the resources obtained through the limitation of price supports and the abolition of some extensive bonuses and premiums will be used to raise procurement prices of beef cattle products. A substantially greater part of these resources will reinforce nonprice instruments such as the state land amelioration fund, the integration fund, the intensification fund, and the like. The mission of the funds will remain unchanged in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. However, it is necessary to apply more rigid criteria for the use of these funds. The criteria must proceed from the requirements of a rational use of the means of the state budget and an improved use of the enterprises' retained earnings. We must not allow state resources to be granted to enterprises that are unable to use them efficiently, to enterprises that fail to energetically eliminate the causes of their poor performance and rely on the state's financial assistance.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE HARVEST INSURANCE SYSTEM REPRESENTS A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE. Several years have been spent working on the preparation of this system. Under the existing system of agricultural insurance, it has been primarily up to the agricultural enterprises to cope with the influences of climatic conditions on their economy. This influence has been considerable. On a long-term average, direct damage in plant production represents roughly one-sixth of production. In less favorable years, direct damage may amount to up to one-fourth of production. Neither the existing forms of insurance nor any other applied measures have been capable of exerting any significant influence on the consequences of incurred damage.

The agricultural enterprises' indebtedness has been one of the phenomena resulting from the inadequate solution of their protection against the repercussions of adverse weather conditions.

In its initial phase, the introduction of the comprehensive system of harvest insurance will be connected with a relatively significant increase in the agricultural enterprises' financial outlays. On the other hand, the application of this system will greatly contribute to their economic stability and to reducing to a minimum the dependence of remuneration and the volume of resources for expanded reproduction on adverse climatic influences. This will ultimately also result in the required enhancement of the agricultural enterprises' financial autonomy [chozrascotna samostatnost]. The insurance system in no way pursues the aim of draining resources from agriculture. It is based on a long-term balance between the cost of premiums and compensation for incurred damage.

Role of the Subjective Factor

We are still very slow in making headway in the fulfillment of the important task of reducing economic differences among enterprises. Where poor results are caused by objective production conditions, effective economic instruments can be applied. In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we want to further improve these instruments. However, differences in the economic performance caused by subjective factors are frequently much greater than those resulting from objectively different natural conditions. Differences in per-hectare yields of some crops grown under comparable conditions are still in the range of up to 100 percent. Equally significant differences exist among enterprises in branches, the production of which is not affected by natural conditions. This concerns, for example, the production of pork. It is natural that these different standards must be reflected in the profitability and overall income situation of individual enterprises. Society cannot, however, cover just any production costs. Neither can we become reconciled to the fact that, in spite of generally good economic results last year, more than 4 percent of agricultural enterprises operated with a loss. Even the best system-related measures cannot ensure effective production growth if they are not linked with improved quality of day-to-day managerial work, with educational and organizational work by the management staff, and with overcoming manifestations of formalism in work with people.

The system of management establishes good conditions for consolidating the enterprises' economy. We are facing the task of substantially improving intra-enterprise economy. This means introducing an effective khozraschet system and improving the quality of the forms of labor organization and remuneration. This is politically inevitable, if for no other reason than because we must ensure further production growth effectiveness by mobilizing internal resources and applying scientific and technological progress on a broad scale. That is why the task of asserting the utilization of intra-enterprise khozraschet principles of management must be the subject of management agencies' and party organizations' concern. This should further tighten work and technological discipline, help to find and tap existing reserves, increase social productivity of labor, and increase yields from every koruna invested in fertilizers, pesticides, technology, and other investments.

It is necessary to make communists, and through them other working people, aware that our economy operates under conditions of limited resources and that the only way of increasing the intensity of production in this situation is through maximally efficient and economical production input. We must not become reconciled anywhere to the continuing tendency of ongoing production with high inputs of energy and materials. We need agricultural products and foodstuffs in a structure that corresponds to the requirements of the consumer, and we need to produce them with minimal costs.

The demand for a consistent application of intra-enterprise khozraschet derives from the ever increasing role that will be played by the human factor -- by people's material and moral incentives based on the work collectives' correct motivation.

Another argument speaking in favor of the broad application of intra-enterprise khozaschet is the fact that future rates of the development of agriculture under the conditions of limited resources will be determined by the standard of the utilization of these resources and by the increasingly broad application of the findings of science and technology. All this requires the development of principles of economic independence at the lowest possible levels, the lowest possible intra-enterprise units, and the formation of a substantially greater scope for the initiative of these basic work collectives. Khozaschet will operate correctly as long as people's pay slips are affected by it: those of honest employees in the form of higher pay, and those of slovens in the form of the pay which they deserve.

Quality of Direct Management

The system of planning and management alone cannot resolve production and economic problems, nor can it resolve social problems. The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee rightly stressed the demand for improving the quality of direct managerial and organizational work. It is precisely in the standard of this work that we have quite a few weak spots. Satisfaction with routine and inertia is unacceptable everywhere, in central agencies just as at the lowest levels of management.

A particularly responsible role in the efforts for comprehensive development of the agricultural-food industry complex is played by regional and district agricultural administrations. The demands on the quality of their managerial work are growing, especially with regard to the influence of their concepts on the development of agricultural production in the territory which they administer. Ridding oneself of deep-seated habits of administrative interference in the production and operation of agricultural enterprises; exerting a more purposeful influence on the broad application of progress in science and technology and on the quality of intraenterprise management, planning, and norm-setting; increasing the exactingness of the control system and of the generalization and dissemination of progressive experiences; and substantially improving the standard of work with cadres and their comprehensive training -- in all these areas must the activity of agricultural administrations be reflected much more forcefully than has been the case until now. No less demanding will their role be in comprehensively improving the quality of planning and strengthening contractual relations. Agricultural administration will continue to be fully accountable to society for the rational use of area conditions which they administer for ensuring national needs and for the efficient handling of the resources which they allocate to enterprises. Moreover, regional agricultural administrations must gradually become a link ensuring a closer regional integration and linkage of the development of individual sectors of the agricultural-food industry complex as well as the smooth functioning of these sectors.

It is necessary to promote with added force the Leninist mode of thinking and the Leninist style of work and to adopt creative approaches corresponding to the current requirements of intensification. Experience has taught us that it is only tenacious political struggle against varied types of obstacles, against stagnation, wavering, and passive attitudes, that can bring success. Here lies one of the great untapped resources of the intensive development of the agricultural-food industry complex. Experiences acquired by the best agricultural enterprises show what it pays off to tap these reserves. In defiance of a bewildering tangle of diverse regulations and, frequently, even lack of understanding among those who ought to be helping them in their pioneering work, these enterprises continue to tread the path of constant search for, and practical application of, all accessible findings of science and technology that can be acquired at home and abroad. Such pioneering collectives exist in all regions today.

Among them are the Becvary and Potehy united agricultural cooperatives and the Bozno state farm in Central Bohemia; the Chelcice, Prestovice, or Oporang united agricultural cooperation in South Bohemia; the Kasejovice and Drevec united agricultural cooperatives in West Bohemia; the Straskov and Peruc united agricultural cooperatives in North Bohemia; and the Dolní Ujezd and Kraliky united agricultural cooperations in East Bohemia. In the two Moravian regions, such pioneering is exemplified by the Ivanovice na Hane, Slusovice, Otice, and Cub nad Moravou united agricultural cooperatives. The fame of the pioneering activity of the cooperative collectives of Lehnice, Cifer, Dobra Niva, Surce, Cana, or Smizina or of the agrokomplex in Nitra transcends the borders of Slovakia.

A great deal can be learned in all these and dozens of similar enterprises. All these collectives have succeeded in establishing a climate of healthy dissatisfaction with that which has been achieved, in correctly motivating work teams, and in cultivating a sense for scientific-technological progress among their leading cadres. In all these enterprises, all reasonable suggestions raised by the working people receive due social, moral, and material appreciation. That is why we must give full backing to those managers who do not dodge conflicts and healthy risks in the course of the fulfillment of their duties. It's in this spirit that we must approach the evaluation, selection, training, and deployment of cadres. We cannot afford today to have in leading managerial posts people who are incapable of keeping abreast of the challenging requirements of the times.

The system of management is based on the principles of democratic centralism. It must establish conditions for further growth of working peoples participation in management, for reinforcing their interest in improving production and actively asserting qualitative aspects in the operations of every cooperative, state farm, and enterprise of the food industry.

Party bodies and organizations and all Communists must responsibly occupy themselves with all these issues. To be able to approach the 17th congress with a positive balance sheet we must still carry out a good deal of work. Above all, we must complete with minimal losses the gathering of this year's good harvest. At the same time, the best possible prerequisites must be created for meeting the qualitatively challenging tasks of the years to come. This applies to the autumnal field work, to livestock production, as well as to the agricultural enterprises' economic area. This is the aim of the aforementioned measures of the Central Committee Presidium and the federal government for improving the system of agricultural management in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The degree to which agricultural employees will identify themselves with these measures, and the way in which this identification finds its reflection in their attitudes toward ensuring the fulfillment of present and future tasks, will become the main criterion in evaluating the results of the work of Communists in the agricultural sector.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA

LD112308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Austria -- A 2-day session of the general Czechoslovak-Austrian mixed commission ended in Vienna today. In a frank and constructive atmosphere, it discussed the state of and possibilities for further development of relations between the two countries. The CSSR delegation was headed by Jaromír Johanes, deputy foreign minister and the Austrian delegation was led by Ambassador Friederich Bauer. The commission paid special attention to extending economic and industrial cooperation -- as well as paying special attention to relations in culture, education, science, and health care and cooperation in tackling questions of environmental protection and improving traffic at the borders between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOLLOWING VISIT

LD120820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, ended his official friendly visit to the CSSR today. Seeing him off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister, and other personalities.

LAOS' VONGKHAMSAO, LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Meets With Strougal

LD122028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, received in Hrzan Palace today Sali VongkhamSao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and head of the Lao delegation at the session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. During the conversation Lubomir Strougal praised the results achieved by the Lao people in the process of building their country and gave his guest an assurance that the CSSR will continue to participate in the industrialization of Laos, which is necessary for widening reciprocal trade and increasing the living standards of the inhabitants. Both statesmen assign great significance also to Czechoslovak aid in geological survey and in the training of specialists for production and other spheres of the Lao economy.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD121812 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, Sept 12 (CTK) -- A session of the Czechoslovak-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, devoted to exchanges of goods and cooperation in support of the national economy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic ended here today.

The protocol was signed by the heads of the two delegations deputy premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Sali VongkhamSao.

NEGOTIATIONS ON CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH FRG NOTED

LD112302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Negotiations on the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the GDR Government and the FRG Government continued Wednesday at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister. The FRG delegation was led by Dr Hans Otto Brautigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR. Talks on some outstanding questions are continuing.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Meets Legislature Deputies

LD121447 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Supreme Soviet delegation met deputies of the GDR People's Chamber and local people's assemblies for an exchange of views in Berlin this morning. Lev Zaykov, member of the Presidium, referred to the steady deepening of friendly relations between the two states. During the meeting, which was presided over by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Zaykov also praised the high performance of the working people of the two countries in preparing the forthcoming CPSU and SED congresses. During the past few days the guests familiarized themselves with the work of citizens in enterprises, institutions, and agricultural production cooperatives (LPG) in Gera Bezirk.

Stoph, Mittag Receive Zaykov

LD122221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- The successful development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the USSR are characterized by a high degree of stability, planning, and dynamism. This was noted by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Presidium member Lev Zaykov, currently staying in the GDR, at talks in Berlin today. The GDR-USSR Long-Term Program for Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production Up to the Year 2000, the realization of which is being purposefully worked on, has great significance.

Willi Stoph referred in particular to the task of using the advantages of socialism even better to master the scientific and technological revolution.

The increasing responsibility of parliaments for peace and detente was affirmed by Lev Zaykov at the meeting with deputies of the People's Chamber and local people's representations, which was also attended by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Zaykov pointed out that in the international arena people of goodwill are coming out against the continued arms race and are becoming committed to peace. To activate this and to explain the policy of the socialist countries aimed at peace is an important task for parliamentarians.

The Soviet politician was also received today by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Mittag particularly stressed that the SED's economic strategy includes the further deepening of economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR. As the purposeful realization of the joint GDR-USSR Long-Term Program for Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production Up to the Year 2000 shows this cooperation is reaching a qualitatively higher level in many areas.

BORBA ON HONECKER VISIT TO SFRY LEIPZIG STAND

AU111853 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Leipzig -- Yesterday morning, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and SED general secretary, visited the central Yugoslav stand at the Leipzig autumn fair. Honecker was accompanied by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; and several members of the Politburo and the GDR Government.

The highest leadership of the country hosting the fair were welcomed and greeted by Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

In the talk with Ambassador Majeric, Honecker said relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR are very good, friendly, and stable, and have been developing in a good way. He added that his forthcoming visit to our country will be a new contribution to the further advancement of relations between the SFRY and the GDR in all spheres.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PEACE POSITIONS REVIEWED

AU121045 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 9/85 p 10

[Dr Juergen Blunk article: "The Socialist International: Insights and Conclusions"]

[Text] Today a great many ruling and nonruling parties, organizations, and trade unions of the reform-oriented part of the international workers movement, including their leaderships, belong to the constructive, committed, and unrenounceable social supporters of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for averting a nuclear inferno and halting the arms race. Thus in April 1985 all member-parties and organizations of the Socialist International [SI] rejected the U.S. SDI space armament project. In June 1985 the skeleton agreement for setting up chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, jointly drafted by SED and SPD delegations, was submitted to the international public. In May 1985 the European Trade Union Federation (EGB) adopted an extensive resolution on peace, security, and disarmament that precisely elaborates the mutual interdependence between peace and social progress.

The increased commitment to peace of the SI parties is also evident in the condemnation and rejection of the U.S. policy of threats and intervention vis-a-vis Nicaragua in the active support for the peace initiative of the Contadora Group, in working out the interconnections between the arms drive and its fateful consequences particularly for the countries of the "Third World," and also in the expansion of peace activities into the Asian-Pacific region. It is precisely the most recent development in the aforementioned area that illustrate the security policy efforts of the socialist parties in Australia and New Zealand. The Socialist Party of Japan also actively endorses nuclear disarmament and a reduction in international tensions.

The changes in international events have decisively influenced the shaping of new security-policy positions within the SI, among its member-parties, and in the trade union organizations sympathizing with these parties at all the stages of this shaping. Particularly significant in this context was undoubtedly the emergence of an approximate military-strategic equilibrium together with realization of the irrevocable existence of this equilibrium. Today the opinion prevails in the SI that such an equilibrium must not only be preserved in the interest of peace but that it must be gradually reduced to the lowest possible level by way of negotiations in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security.

After the 1979 Brussels stationing decision was complemented by a chapter on negotiations -- chiefly at the initiative of SI member-parties, which in the late seventies still bore government responsibility in several NATO states -- people were compelled to realize very quickly that Washington was not willing to accede to this concern nor to ratify SALT II. The majority of the SI parties reached the conviction that the United States did not intend at all to negotiate a reduction in the military-strategic level according to the principle of equality and equal security. Gro Harlem Brundtland, chairwoman of the Norwegian Labor Party, expressed this by stating that among Norwegian Social Democrats, in keeping with the development of opinions among party colleagues in other NATO countries, "growing doubts have emerged about the seriousness of the United States in achieving an agreement with the USSR on the question of missile reduction."

The scope and intensity of the controversy about stationing missiles were very strongly reflected in the SPD. The "no" response given at its special party congress in Cologne in 1983, affirmed at the 1984 Essen party congress, was the outcome of a complicated process of formation and changes of opinion. This process took place under the influence of those forces in the SPD who were most committed to disarmament policy and who were able to rely on the active struggle of the antimissile and peace movement within and outside the FRG, in the trade unions, and in religious peace forces; of prominent representatives of peace research; and of ruling and nonruling SI parties. Whereas, for example, in 1981 Egon Bahr still proceeded from the premise "that the two-track decision... was necessary to bring the Americans to the negotiating table at all," the decision of the 1983 Cologne party congress recognized that those forces in the SPD "found themselves confirmed in their skepticism and principled no" that had from the very beginning upheld the view that the "threat of counterarmament would not lead to a success in the negotiations because leading forces in the United States would give priority to the counterarmament part of the two-track decision over the part on negotiations."

Security Partnership Instead of Confrontation

With the SI's dissociation from Washington's confrontation course, NATO's security policy concept of so-called deterrence was also exposed to a crossfire of criticism because today nuclear first-strike capacities are being erected under this disguise that constitute a tremendous danger to all of mankind, and hence also to the NATO countries themselves. As early as in 1983, the 16th SI congress stated in a resolution: "International security cannot forever rest on a deterrence that threatens to destroy the world. An alternative security system must be found if the world is to survive ... Joint security is the principle that we hope will lead from the present precarious situation." In the same year the SI Bureau also called for a new security concept in a 9-point resolution: "The present balance of terror must be replaced with a balance of reason and with a concept of joint security."

The demands formulated at that time are today as valid as ever:

- conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including the pledge to renounce being the first to use conventional and nuclear weapons;
- the establishment of nuclear-free zones and corridors;
- the agreements on banning all chemical and other means of mass destruction; and
- freezing nuclear weapons tests.

According to a statement by SPD politician Karsten Voigt, security partnership is a concept that "could make possible the next step in the transition from the doctrine of deterrence and the present reality of East-West confrontation to nonviolent peace systems and the peacefully living side-by-side of different peoples and ideologies." This concept proceeds from the perception that a nuclear war would destroy the two antagonistic social systems. "Hence a military victory in the contest between the East and West is out of the question as a meaningful objective.... The objective of so regulating the competition between East and West as to rule out war as a means is moving into the center of East-West relations."

The Trade Unions' Growing Peace Potential

As early as in 1980, the SI's study group for disarmament under Kalevi Sorsa upheld in its final report the view that the arms race would cause or favor unemployment, inflation, state and municipal indebtedness, and weakness in investments and innovations in the production of nonmilitary goods in favor of armaments and would disturb, above all, economic development in the Third World countries. The report called for a comprehensive reduction in budget appropriations for military purposes, including research and development for such purposes. It recommended that the member-parties cooperate with the trade unions in mobilizing the public in favor of disarmament policy.

The 13th ICFTU Congress, which is close to the SI, held in Oslo in 1983, reflected insights that had deepened in the meantime regarding the social consequences of the arms drive on the one hand, and disarmament on the other. The congress emphasized in its resolutions that peace must rest on jointly achieved security and disarmament and that peace constitutes a prerequisite for economic progress and social justice. The armament lobby must be brought under control in order to allocate the resources employed for weapons to production for peaceful purposes and to thus create more jobs than those created by the capital-intensive armament industry. The conversion of military production to civilian requirements should be part of future disarmament agreements. Pointing to the connection between the United States' arms drive and high interest rate policy, the congress demanded that both policies be opposed in order not to place an additional burden on the economy in the capitalist countries.

The already mentioned Fifth Congress of the European Trade Union Association in Milan in May 1985 arrived at the conviction that the employment of just one nuclear weapon would lead to a comprehensive nuclear war; it denounced the enormous arms expenditures at a time in which millions of people do not even possess the most primitive basis of existence, and among other things expressed the hope that progress in the negotiations between the United States and USSR would usher in new opportunities for supporting development in the "Third World." The West European governments were requested "to use the means spent on armaments to reduce human misery and eliminate poverty and unemployment."

The primacy of securing peace for solving all the problems connected with social progress runs like a red thread through the peace, detente, and disarmament policy programs of the reform-oriented segment of the international workers movement and its parties and trade unions. The primacy of peace implies, on the one hand, as leading SI politicians note, "that all problems from ecology down to economic growth, redistribution, social network, and so forth are really subordinate and of secondary importance in relation to the question of whether it will be possible to live insafely." On the other hand, from the foreign policy concept of a security partnership derives the question about quality of life under the conditions of a gradually security partnership, a question that ever more increasingly affects the content of the trade unions' strategic discussion involving the key issues of peace, work, and environment and that will have repercussions on the final form of both the security policy and the social policy concepts in the international reformist movement.

Particularly people in the West European social democratic parties consider themselves more and more "the victims of a reckless U.S. financial and economic policy that is not only slowing the economic upswing so urgently aspired to in Western Europe in view of the 12 million unemployed, but that is also immediately involving the West Europeans in financing the vast U.S. armament programs."

The practical experiences of millions of social democrats in the most various parts of the world confirm what Erich Honecker put into the following words at the Berlin Karl Marx conference in 1983: "Preserving world peace concerns all, even those who are not striving for fundamental social changes."

WEST BERLIN SENATOR REVEALS BAN ON GDR CONTACTS

AU091932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- Responding to a parliamentary question raised in the (West) Berlin Chamber of Deputies on 6 September, Heinrich Lummer, senator for internal affairs (CDU), gave an account of the bans on contacts with the GDR and other socialist countries. These bans primarily concern members of the police, which are subordinate to the occupation powers in West Berlin, and members of the Land Office for Protection of the Constitution, as well as other groups of people, including public servants.

Lummer refused to inform the deputies about how many people are affected by this ban on contacts. It was learned from informed quarters that this ban on contacts concerns large groups of people in West Berlin.

It was also learned in this context that permanent residents of West Berlin are above all subject to the laws of the Allied Kommandanturas. During a talk on the radio, for example, a young woman could not obtain an answer to her question on why the West Berlin courts are not competent to try rape and other criminal cases.

MARJAI, ALGERIAN LEADERS ON ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

LD121144 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, concluded an official, friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Accompanied by experts, Jozsef Marjai held talks with Ali Oubouzar, minister of planning and regional development, Zitouni Messaoudi, minister of light industry, Selim Saadi, minister of heavy industry, Salah Goudjil, minister of transport, Belkacem Nabi, minister of construction, housing and town planning, Merbah Kasdi, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and Mohamed Aberkane, acting minister of foreign trade and Algerian co-chairman of the Hungarian-Algerian Economic Mixed Committee, and other political and economic officials.

The Hungarian deputy premier called on Deputy Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, and had talks with Sa'id Ait Massanden, member of the Standing Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front (FLN).

In the course of talks the parties stated with satisfaction that friendly relations, good political contacts, and successful cooperation had developed in several areas between the two countries. They stressed the importance of regular party relations and meetings of government members and a continuous exchange of opinions and experiences in the interest of the establishment of reciprocally advantageous cooperation in all walks of life.

The parties stressed that the economy is of prior importance in the two countries' relations and that rapid development has been recently achieved in this field. The Algerian party agreed with the Hungarian proposal for working out the long-term economic cooperation programme of the two countries in order to assure the furtherance of the exchange of goods, the exchange of experts and technical-scientific knowledge, the promotion of cooperation in research, development, production and sales as well as encouraging the foundation of joint enterprises.

The parties agreed that, in addition to the successful fields of cooperation, various forms of cooperation are to be extended over areas which are in the forefront of both countries' economic development plans in industry, agriculture, and water management.

Josze Marjai visited counties of Oran and Sidi-Bel-Abbes. Local party, state and military leaders gave briefs on the economic situation, development plans, and the state of cooperation with Hungarian counties and enterprises.

Present at the talks were State Secretary Imre Szabo, Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, Ervin Zsuffa, vice-president of the National Office for Water Management, Imre Szekacs, general director of TESCO, representatives of several ministries, enterprise managers, and Bela Havasi, Hungarian ambassador to Algeria. Jozsef Marjai has returned to Budapest.

VARKONYI ENDS MEETINGS WITH CSSR COUNTERPART

LD121003 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has ended his talks in Czechoslovakia and has returned to Budapest. Peter Varkonyi conducted discussions in Prague with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and, he was received by President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ, and also by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

LAZAR, CSSR'S VACLAVIK DISCUSS MILITARY MATTERS

Strengthening Defense

LD121714 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Today the delegation of the CSSR People's Army, headed by National Defense Minister Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, ended its official friendly visit to Hungary. At the end of the visit it was received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. They evaluated the development of mutual relations and pointed out the need to strengthen the defense capability of Warsaw Treaty states in today's tense international situation.

In a conversation with journalists before his departure from Hungary, Milan Vaclavik said that the visit successfully continued the rich traditions of relations between the armies of the two countries and contributed to an exchange of experiences in personnel education and training.

Cooperation Between Armies

LD121704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received CSSR Defense Minister Col Gen Milan Vaclavik. Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath and Hungarian Defense Minister Istvan Olah also took part in the consultation. Milan Vaclavik previously held talks with his host, Istvan Olah, about the cooperation between the two fraternal armies. He visited a military unit and a training center. The CSSR defense minister has now left Hungary.

SARLOS LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD111155 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, left for an official friendship visit to Romania, on Wednesday, on the invitation of Nicolae Glosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Imre Szabo, chairman of the Hajdu-Bihar County Council, Mrs Janos Bozso, director of the primary schools of Gyonk, Aladar Juratovics, director of the Szeged unit of the oil and gas company of the Great Plain [as received], and Gyorgy Mark, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary.

At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was seen off by Ilona Cservenka, deputy speaker of parliament, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister. Present at the airport was Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

ECONOMIC GROWTH LAGGING, 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD130448 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Hungarian economy has been unable to attain the desired results so far this year; consequently further endeavors are needed in the remaining months. This was said by Laszlo Gal, National Council of Trade Unions secretary, at his press conference today. He pointed out that economic growth is unsatisfactory; industrial production is lagging behind what was planned; and agriculture has not succeeded in producing as many live animals as was needed. The work competition movement, in honor of the congress and liberation, which went on until the end of the year, could provide valuable help in catching up.

Entrepreneurial initiative within the enterprises must be supported on the basis of the consideration that the socialist brigade movement and the enterprise economic work collectives can coexist happily.

PARTY ORGAN ON NEED FOR SUCCESSFUL TU ELECTION

AU101344 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Positive Discussions"]

[Excerpts] All over the country these days trade union group meetings on the elections for trade union stewards, chief stewards, and trade union committees have started where the officials will have to give an account of their activities over the past 5 years. None of them has an easy task, because on the one hand the MSZMP Central Committee's 1983 October session was correct in saying that the trade unions are fulfilling their tasks satisfactorily, on the other hand it is evident that the movement nowadays has to operate in a more contradictory atmosphere than heretofore and with much less spectacular success. The achievements of the movement were inevitably affected by the economic difficulties, the decrease in real wages, and the worsened living conditions, because the trade unions are the major mass organizations of the workers who live on wages and salaries.

As the situation of the economy changed -- in many cases to our disfavor -- the situation within the trade unions changed too. The greatest progress was shown by the fact that in harmony with the system of economic management the independence and responsibility of local bodies, including that of the trade unions, has also grown. This development created greater opportunities for the movement and new forms and rights for the trade unions in representing and safeguarding the interests of the workers; it provided greater opportunities to have a say in the workshop activities and in organizing working movements to improve the management's efficiency. All these positive trends were accompanied by the inner renewal of the movement; the local bodies were given more scope for decisionmaking and acting and the activist work began focusing on the stewards and chief stewards.

We can summarize the essence of the changes by saying that in recent years the rate of improvement in the living and working conditions of people who earn wages and salaries did not achieve the rate of progress of the past and even worsened in certain areas. However, because of the greater scope in decisionmaking, the trade unions and the directly elected officials were given higher responsibilities.

Many people disguise their criticism of and reservations against the trade union activity with the following question: Where was the trade union and what stand did it take when a particular unfavorable decision for the workers was taken? Well, this must be answered by saying that the trade unions can only fulfill their purpose well if they consider reality as the basis of representing the workers interests. And reality today means that, with regard to the development, certain compromises must temporarily be made and emergency situation must be accepted. Unfortunately, to give some concrete examples, the trade unions nowadays are forced by the increased tasks of productivity to modify their previous point of view regarding overtime, extra work, and production on days off; it was also necessary again and again to readjust their claims for higher wages or for greater sociopolitical benefits in keeping with the possibilities offered by the national or enterprise budget.

Well, it is necessary to compromise, but in all these cases the main question must be: Where is the limit to the compromises with reality, and where does opportunism begin? To what extent is vacillation and decline caused by external and inevitable factors, and to what extent is it caused by the incompetence and weakness of business managers? It is also a question of whether the trade union itself has done all it can to solve the problems of production and mobilize the employees? More than 4 million organized employees will elect 600,000 officials. The movement's voting system has been enriched by many new aspects. There is a secret ballot in choosing the stewards and chief stewards and there is a possibility for multiple nominations. The nominating committees enjoy more independence and the system of succession by seniority no longer exists. These modifications will strengthen and broaden trade union democracy. In its decision regarding the elections, the National Council of Trade Unions stressed that the most important aim is to have the elections become direct discussions about the fulfillment of our aims in society and in the movement. The party groups in factories, offices, and enterprises should give their support at these positive discussions and should assist in creating the right political conditions for the success of the trade union elections.

100 BILLION FORINTS OF 'INVISIBLE' INCOME UNTAXED

LD121236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The working committee of the PPF in Bekes County has been examining the connections between the third economy and shadow incomes. Tamas Forro reports:

[Forro] No money -- no bed: This sentence is certainly never heard in any hospital, but then there is no need to say it out loud. After all, both doctor and patient are aware of the customs in any given situation. For example, the going rate for a small operation is 2,000 forints; 5,000 forints are charged for a medium-size operation and childbirth demands anything between 1,000 and 10,000 forints. Another general rule in this sort of arithmetic is the number of beds equals the number of 1,000 forint bills. According to the figures released by the Economic Research Institute the annual total of gratitude money paid to doctors and lawyers can be put at between 5 to 6 billion forints. The basis of this calculation is that one out of every two patients leaving the hospital says thank you with a 1,000 forint bill. Accepting this figure, the Bekes County Committee of the PPF have calculated that doctors in the county receive about 29 to 30 million forints in gratitude money every year, which works out as 124,000 forints extra annual income per doctor.

I'll do it on a private basis -- this is another well-known phrase. It is particularly well-rehearsed in the service sector. According to surveys it brings an annual income of 8 to 9 billion forints to the country's repairmen -- net income, of course. There is also a lot of money, about 3 to 4 billion forints a year, in black work in the construction industry. In Bekes County 900,000 forints of unpaid tax was demanded from unlicensed private entrepreneurs in the first half of this year, which corresponds to an income of 4.5 million forints. The estimated tax shortfall for the county's licensed private artisans for last year was 12 million forints, corresponding to an undeclared income of 62 million forints. But everybody knows that only a fraction of all the evasions ever come to light.

No grease money -- no goods: This is another inexhaustible source of shadow incomes. There is the money given for goods in short supply, grease money for flats, for council flats, for new cars, not to mention tricks such as fiddling the weight of goods, driving up prices -- all this adds up to another 10 to 12 billion forints annually. And then there is also corruption, speculation, embezzlement, abuse of power and the final tally is quite an unbelievable sum: In Hungary invisible incomes amount to 100 billion forints per annum.

BANNED TU'S CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF SEJM ELECTIONS

AU121736 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 (AFP) -- In a move backed by Solidarity and its Nobel Prize laureate leader Lech Walesa, three of Poland's banned free trade unions called there today on the Polish people to boycott legislative elections scheduled for October 13. The industrial, teachers' and autonomous unions outlawed when martial law was proclaimed in December 1981 made their call public at a new conference for the Western media. In a statement handed to journalists, union leaders said they would not take part in the vote, and that it was "the duty of all Polish patriots" to boycott the ballot, the first legislative elections since the creation of Solidarity in August 1980.

Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp and the Polish episcopate too have said they will boycott the poll.

The labor leaders said the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski "does not respect the basic freedoms of citizens", putting "people in prison for the convictions." They said the government has "suppressed union freedoms" and pursued "an irresponsible economic policy leading to the deterioration of society's life-style and the national patrimony."

The statement was signed by Michap Zorawski and Marian Kaszynski for the autonomous unions, Albin Melcer for the industrial unions, Andrzej Malanowski, Jan Osika, Jan Trynkowski and Antoni Lopata for the Teachers' Union and Stanislas Rusinek, Krzysztof Lypacewicz, Piotr Szczepanski, Zygmunt Kolenda and Andrzej Szymanski, delegated by Mr. Walesa for Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY REPORT EMPHASIZES 'FEAR' OF SOVIETS

AU130836 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Marian Kafarski report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Poles are afraid to press their demands for greater freedom because of the fear of Soviet military intervention, according to a Solidarity report, a copy of which has reached AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The 500-page document was drawn up by the underground leadership of the banned trade union to mark last month's anniversary of the August 30 1980 Gdansk Accords which gave rise to Solidarity, but only a resume has been made public until now.

The report accuses the Soviet Union of wanting to "subjugate Poland entirely" because it is afraid Warsaw would leave the Eastern bloc. It says the Soviet Union planned military interventions on several occasions, notably during the June 1956 riots at Poznan, eastern Poland, and between 1980 and 1981 during Solidarity's legal period. In the view of the report's authors, this threat is a "major factor" restricting how far political activists can go.

At the same time, they say Poles have suffered an unprecedented decline in living standards, with 25 to 30 per cent of families living below the poverty line and a third without a home of their own. Poland is returning to the period before August 1980, with the only difference being that "the cooking pots are more and more empty and the police nightsticks longer and longer," the report says.

At present the authors see no chances of reaching an agreement with the authorities, whose only "recourse is repression". This, in turn, was increasing hatred among the people.

But they believe the current situation will change and Solidarity will wait for the right moment to talk to the authorities.

They warn that General Wojciech Jaruzelski's attempt to "normalise" the country is a 'desperate enterprise,' which was leading up a blind alley. It would not be enough to get the country out of its current crisis.

The report also accuses the authorities of using repression as a daily tool in the running of the state, while martial law, which has officially been lifted, continues to operate on the legislative level. In the economic sector, reforms have been "superficial and inconsistent", breeding passivity, frustration and apathy and distrust of the government among the workforce, the report says. "The main reason for the Polish crisis is the disappearance of the most elementary mutual confidence between society and the authorities", it states.

The authors conclude that to ensure the country's future, the state must be stopped from increasing its policing power. Political prisoners (more than 250 according to recent official statistics) must be freed and the accords reached five years ago in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie must be given "their sense and signification."

GLEMP REMARKS ON ELECTIONS, U.S. VISIT CITED

AU130903 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Report by Friedrich Wilhelm Kramer on a press conference given by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, in Warsaw before leaving for the United States; date not given; all passages in quotation marks translated from Glemp's statements in Polish -- recorded]

[Text] Primate Glemp clearly expressed the distance kept by the church from the parliamentary elections on 13 October. At a press conference before his journey to the United States the primate spoke against the interpretation of the party paper TRYBUNA LUDU, which construed the church's silence concerning the elections as a supporting silence. Glemp called this a rather free interpretation. Everybody tried to interpret the church's attitude for his own benefit. The banned Solidarity trade union called for a boycott of the Sejm elections.

Responding to the question whether priests and bishops would vote, Glemp said: Please ask this after the elections. When a journalist wanted to know where the primate would be on election day, Glemp answered: "I would have to consult my diary."

The primate called relations between state and church a very complex and difficult process, because on the one side there is ideology and on the other religious belief. One has to search with great effort for solutions that make it possible for the church, which has always been closely linked with the people, to fulfill its functions.

The primate did not want to comment on the situation of human rights in Poland. Concerning the situation in the country 5 years after the strikes and agreements in August 1980, Glemp said there is quite a lot of tiredness, the people no longer want to worry, but want to have more peace. This he feels in his contacts with believers, particularly from the middle classes, with workers and peasants.

The sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government after the declaration of martial law the primate called very painful for the Polish people. The relations between the United States and Poland can be put in order only by eliminating tensions all over the world.

On 17 September Glomp begins a 1-week journey through the United States, which will lead him, inter alia, to Washington, Philadelphia, and Detroit. During his pastoral visit numerous meetings with Polish emigrants are scheduled. "It is the church's duty to care for emigrants leaving the country because they need pastoral care in their mother tongue, according to their own country's tradition," Glomp said.

Glomp stressed that he had not received invitations from U.S. politicians or from the government in Washington. In Warsaw it is expected, however, that in the United States the primate will also meet with leading politicians.

At the press conference Glomp did not deviate with any answer from his cautious, moderate course. He obviously tried not to let any new tensions between state and church emerge from this first journey of a Polish primate to the United States.

RAKOWSKI WRITES ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

PM101531 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Poland 5 Years Later: Building a New Model"]

[Text] The events of 5 years ago brought about essential changes in Poland's political scene. Their constant presence in the country's life is not the result of the influence of forces unfavorable to us or of foreign countries: Rather, it is this country's leaders who think that the causes of the conflicts that have objectively complicated the Polish nation's development in the direction of modernity cannot be forgotten or passed over in silence. The future must be built under the strong pressure of real experience -- experience lived by the government and by the governed. Our attitude to the events of 1980-1981 is one of the guarantees that there will be no repetition of the policy that led to the greatest social conflict of the 40th postwar years.

Poland in 1985, 5 years after the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, is preoccupied with the present and the future. The average Pole is now worried about his living conditions. He wants to live in peace and in accordance with the existing law. It is to the Poles who now reject slogans based on negation that we address our view on the socioeconomic model.

The essence of this model can be reduced to two fundamental objectives: to create the right conditions for achieving greater labor profitability and to establish relations between the government -- in the broad sense of the term -- and the population that take the latter's aspirations into consideration. Our people will never again agree to remain passive. They want to be heeded and have a real influence on the government's policy. Anybody who wants to understand the situation in Poland in 1985 must ask to what extent the government is progressing toward these objectives. I realize that opinions on this subject are varied, but allow me to put forward my viewpoint.

Self-Management Councils

For the past 3 years the Polish economy has been functioning according to the principles of the economic reform, which prompted the decentralization of decisionmaking and made the majority of enterprises independent entities. The implementation of the reform is not without difficulties, but the fact is that a new kind of production relationship is growing stronger from year to year.

It is here, in the enterprise, that the worker becomes a protagonist. His influence on the nature of the enterprise, production, wages, and social decisions has changed in quality compared with the seventies. This is also the result of the introduction of the self-managed workers' council. After a few years of activity it has become a permanent institution in our socioeconomic model. It has passed the test. The self-managed workers' council has broken the passiveness and apathy that became a political feature in the enterprises after 13 December. Thanks to worker self-management, wage and other conflicts are now settled in the enterprise. This is a great achievement.

The efforts made by the government, in conjunction with the Sejm, in the sphere of relations between the government and the country are already important and will become even more so. The law on regional self-management is certainly now less active than worker self-management, but its prerogatives determine the direction of regional development and democracy.

An important role in the creation of this model is played by trade unions, which are independent of the state and economic administration. This is also true of the cooperative movement, which has a long tradition in Poland. The same is true of private agriculture, the permanence of which was guaranteed by an article in the Constitution 2 years ago. The government has developed public opinion poll centers, and the press law ratified by the Sejm allows a much broader and bolder criticism of the press than in the seventies. Various consultative councils have been set up on the prime minister's initiative.

In Poland in 1985 something important is happening in relations between the state and the Catholic Church. Our policy toward the church is based on the motto: The ideological struggle between Marxists and representatives of idealistic ideology is an objective fact, but political struggle does not help either side and does not serve the country's interests.

In citing all these new institutions and practices, I am certainly not trying to say that our policy deserves nothing but praise or that our situation does not hinder us in some cases or require more consistent action. My wish is simply that the LE FIGARO reader should at least for a moment look at Poland in 1985 as I have just portrayed it.

JARUZELSKI, ZIEBA ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD130905 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 12 Sep 85

["Jaruzelski Meets With Leading Farmers and Agricultural Workers" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 -- PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with several dozen leading peasants and agricultural and (?food) industry workers.

While speaking on the results of harvest and the problems (?in) agriculture which still wait to be solved Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba stressed that the course of harvesting proved the great commitment of the people employed in agriculture.

Owing to this enormous effort and the decisions of the state which initiated various forms of assistance for agriculture, by far most of farms, villages and whole regions have finished this year harvest conducted in particularly unfavourable weather conditions. The procurement is progressing well.

Farms have delivered a record amount of rape and the purchase of over 4 million tonnes of grain shows that in this respect, the tasks of the socio-economic plan have an even chance to be realized.

Referring to the course of harvest, representatives of all sectors of farming spoke about the ways and determinants for further growth in food production. Edward Michalski, a combine-driver from the Kruszwica cooperative of agricultural associations in the Bydgoszcz voivodship pointed out that apart from people's commitment, it (?was the) functioning of the workshop base safeguarding the efficiency of machines and spare parts deliveries which decided of the progress in crops conducted in very difficult conditions. [Words indistinct] the increase of farm production, next years should also see a qualitative improvement. Better effectiveness in agriculture will largely depend on widespread use of new technologies, added he.

At the end of the meeting the floor was taken by General Wojciech Jaruzelski. While expressing satisfaction over the meeting with leading farmers and agriculture workers, the PUWP CC first secretary stressed that today, agriculture, food production are not only an economic problem but also a political one which decides about the country's position, about its possibilities to develop.

These are extremely important issues from the point of view of consolidation of society, strengthening the national agreement and realization of tasks in the next five years and later. It is precisely agriculture and all links of the national economy cooperating with it and working for its needs that constitute this particular plane for the agreement in the form of ties of the countryside and the town, the cooperation between industry and agriculture, the peasant-worker alliance.

The leadership of the party and the government, and mainly the society, expect from the peasants ever larger production, satisfying population's needs. We count that in not too distant future, Poland will achieve full self-sufficiency in food.

This objective was assumed in the PRON's (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) electoral declaration and is increasingly materializing in the individual branches of food industry. While realizing these national tasks, (the state) guarantees agriculture with stable conditions for development in accordance with (?the principal) line expressed at the 9th PUWP Congress and developed and deepened at the joint 11th Plenum of PUWP and UPP Central Committees.

The state cares for the farming production of all farms operating effectively and (?productivity) to be profitable. Despite a big increase of industrial production in the early eighties, the production of a wide range of means for agriculture was growing and keeps growing. Progress in this sphere is perceptible, but we realize that there still exist weaker sections. Established are better and better conditions of fulfilling civilizational and cultural needs of Polish rural community, with particular regard to the situation of women and rural youth. Along with farmers, all rural bodies, rural self-government, and educational centres we strive for a faster implementation of production and organisational progress, for raising farmers' qualifications. We will firmly counteract and fight all that hinders work and life in the country, General Jaruzelski emphasized.

We expect that farming will take more and more advantage of conditions created for it.

This mainly regards diminishing production discrepancies between particular farms and regions, which is often not justified by different conditions of farming, different natural conditions and soil. There still exist big possibilities to make more effective use of soil, industrial means of production, of better use of land improving machines and equipment, to raise the level and quality of production in foodstuffs industry.

May the slogan "Equal with the vest" be the main goal of farming, foodstuffs industry, and work establishments serving the foodstuffs economy in the forthcoming years.

Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to all farmers and agricultural employees cordial thanks for their hard work during the unusually difficult harvest, growing contribution of farming to the overcoming of Poland's difficulties and consolidating the economic situation of the country. The PWUP CC first secretary conveyed best wishes to the entire Polish rural community.

GORYWODA EVALUATES GDR PLAN COORDINATION ACCORD

AU101323 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] PAP -- Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Polish delegation that signed the coordination of the socioeconomic plans of Poland and the GDR for 1986-90 in Berlin, said in a statement for PAP in Berlin that the Polish side thinks highly of the signed protocol on the coordination of the 1986-90 5-year plans of Poland and the GDR. This protocol creates a basis for speeding up our economic and scientific-technological cooperation and increasing the advantages stemming from the enhanced division of labor within the CEMA framework. The high level of mutual goods exchange, which we believe will be about 40 percent greater in 1990 than during the years 1981-5, deserves praise. Thanks to this, we will be considerably better able to satisfy both the modernization needs of our economy and increase our potential, as well as satisfy the needs of our society. As we know, it is the possibilities of reequipping our industry that will determine whether we will fulfill our strategic goals, which include perpetuating the economy's development potential. That is why we also regarding raising supplies of machines and equipment to two-thirds of our mutual trade as particularly important.

During coordination of the plans, we attached great importance to enhancing joint production and specialization. This creates the greatest possibilities of further developing cooperation and increasing the quality and modernity of production. We decided on about 150 groups of commodities concerning which we will develop joint production and specialization. These include such important products as lathes, electronic equipment, textile machinery, printing presses, and passenger railroad cars.

We expect greater advantages from the development of our cooperation in science and technology. Here we have much to offer and much of which to avail ourselves. I can mention as an example such interesting spheres as the automation of technological processes, production of new materials, microprocessor technology, and the use of by-products.

Thanks to our cooperation with the GDR, the needs of our domestic market will be met to a greater degree, M. Gorywoda stressed. Poland's market will be enriched with industrial consumer goods, especially household items. In return, the GDR market will receive Polish products, especially agricultural and food commodities.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS GENSCHER, OTHERS IN FRG 12 SEP

LD122008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Jerzy Tepli reports from Bonn: At this moment Kazimierz Barcikowski is conducting political talks with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The meeting with the head of the Polish delegation took place immediately after talks with the chairman of the parliamentary group of both Christian Democratic parties, Alfred Dregger. This meeting was not envisaged in the agenda of the visit by the Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, who arrived with the delegation at the invitation of Vogel, the chief of SPD group.

Talks took place 1 hour ago and were held at the initiative of Christian Democratic politician. Today there were numerous meetings with Christian Democratic politicians from the governing coalition in Bonn. In the morning Barcikowski had talks with the head of Chancellor's Office, Minister Wolfgang Schauble. In the afternoon the Polish delegation was hosted by the premier of Rhineland-Palatinate government, Bernhard Vogel the brother of the head of the opposition group Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Also, today Barcikowski met with the chairman of SPD Willi Brandt and Deputy Chairman Horst Ehmke. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In his official speech at the outset of the visit, Barcikowski stressed the colossal role played by Willi Brandt and Social Democrats in the process of the normalization of relations between two states, based on the 1970 agreement between FRG and Poland.

CSSR'S FOJTİK HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS 12 SEP

Jan Glowczyk

LD120901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Poland -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is paying an official visit to Poland, met in Warsaw today with Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the talks the two representatives briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and discussed cooperation between the two fraternal parties, above all in the sphere of ideological work and mass communication media. Comrade Fojtik will be received today by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the highest Polish representative.

Wojciech Jaruzelski

LD122018 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Issues of socialist construction in Poland and the CSSR and matters of cooperation in the sphere of ideology were discussed. The talks were attended by Jan Glowczyk.

Gzrek, Glowczyk, Bednarski

LD122216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Warsaw met with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Henryk Sednarski, secretary of the Central Committee. They informed each other about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. They gave attention to the cooperation of both fraternal countries in ideological work and mass media.

VADUVA MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON

AU111904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 11/9/1985 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Ilie Vaduva, GNA [Grand National Assembly] deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union now visiting Washington, met with Robert Dole, Republican majority leader in the Senate, Robert Michel, Republican minority leader in the House of Representatives, Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, as well as other members of the U.S. Congress. Likewise, he had an interview with Edward Derwinski, councillor of the State Department. Satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the United States. In that context, the fact was stressed that the further mutual granting of the most favoured-nation clause and the deepening of collaboration between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and U.S. business circles bore positively on the Romanian-U.S. relations as a whole.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution of the Grand National Assembly and the U.S. Congress to better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between the Romanian and American peoples, and a positive assessment was made of the collaboration between the two national inter-parliamentary groups within the Interparliamentary Union, of their determination to cooperate with parliamentarians in other countries for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and understanding worldwide.

IYY WORLD CONFERENCE JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

AU091546 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 6 Sep 85

["Joint Statement of the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1985 -- This document, adopted at the end of the conference held in Bucharest over September 3-6, calls upon governments, specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, at all levels, as well as the UN World Conference for the International Youth Year [IYY] taking place within the framework of the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly to secure the continuation of activities undertaken in the field of youth for improving the situation of youth, through the adequate use of the appropriate institutions of the United Nations system.

The participants urge young people to join in and intensify the efforts put an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race on earth and prevent it from being taken into outer space and to promote measures that will enhance confidence among states, the peaceful settlement of disputes and international security and to channel towards peaceful economic, social and cultural development many of those resources now being used for armaments.

They express their conviction that it would be beneficial to the cause of world peace for youth to be educated in the spirit of peace, respect for the dignity and worth of the human person, for tolerance, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and respect for equal rights of all nations, as well as appreciation for the importance of international cooperation, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The conference calls upon youth to contribute their energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities to the tasks of strengthening and safeguarding national independence, the observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the realization of the right to self-determination, the support of youth in national liberation movements in their struggle for independence and peace, the respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of each state, the economic growth, social development and cultural advancement of peoples, the establishment of the new international economic order and the just solution of the problem of external debt of the developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation and understanding to achieve the goals of the International Youth Year - participation, development, peace.

The Conference of National Committees for the IYY welcomes the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth agreed upon at the 4th session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year and considers that their implementation will contribute to the general improvement of the condition of youth throughout the world.

It believes that, as the case may be, the continuity of national committees and other appropriate co-ordination measures at the national level devoted to the International Youth Year could be usefully considered.

The joint statement emphasizes the necessity to encourage youth people's awareness of and participation in the International Year of Peace (1986), as well as other activities organized under UN auspices such as UN Disarmament Week and world disarmament campaign.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

AU111906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1985 -- A parliamentary delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on September 11 for a visit to Romania on the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The guests were welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

The same day, the GNA chairman had an interview with the Hungarian parliamentarians. Reference was made with satisfaction to the ascending course of Romanian-Hungarian ties, with emphasis on the joint willingness to enhance the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries to the growth of collaboration between Romania and Hungary on multiple planes.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU111926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 11 the delegation of the National Assembly of Hungary, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, president of the Assembly, who visit Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview, they emphasized the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, and expressed the mutual wish to expand and deepen the Romanian-Hungarian relations of collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural domains. Emphasis was placed in this connection on the broad opportunities at hand for the strengthening of the collaboration between the two neighboring and friendly states and on the necessity to turn them to better advantage, so that the relations of collaboration grow closer; they highlighted the importance of the contribution the parliaments in the two countries made to the strengthening and promotion of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

Approached were also current international issues, especially regarding the struggle for detente, security and peace, for the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all. The need was stressed for intensifying the struggle for the removal of the nuclear war danger, for the establishment of a climate of peace the world over.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

Petrescu Receives Delegation

AU11839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1985 -- On September 11, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the joint Romanian-Hungarian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, received Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Questions were approached relating to the further development of Romanian-Hungarian economic cooperation and collaboration. Stress was laid on the possibilities of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges between the two countries.

APPEAL FOR CESSATION OF ARMED CONFLICTS TO UN

AU11917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 11/9/1985 -- Romania suggested that a special item be included in the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, namely a solemn appeal to all the states in conflict for the undelayed cessation of armed actions and the negotiated resolution of their problems as well as for the UN member states to undertake to settle the states of tension and conflict, and existing differences by political means, to refrain from the use and threat of force, from any interference in the internal affairs of other states.

In this respect a letter was sent to the UN secretary-general by Romania's foreign minister. The letter has a draft appeal enclosed. Among other things, it requests the Security Council to take undelayed action, in accordance with its prerogatives, in the cases of conflict and tension extant in various parts of the world, and designate UN representatives who should contact and discuss with the states involved so as their litigious issues be peacefully solved and the states of tension and conflict be eliminated.

GRЛИKOV, ROZIC ADDRESS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SAWPY

LD112303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance must change its way of working, but it will succeed in that only if all the members of the front, the League of Communists, the trade union federation, and other sociopolitical organizations change the method of their activities. It is necessary to leave as much space as possible for action and dialogue to those who are not members of the LC, provided they are in favor of socialism and self-management, said Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, at a press conference with foreign journalists in the international press center marking the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Popular Front.

Explaining this thesis, Grlickov stressed that the next elections for delegates, which would start at the end of this month with the drawing up of lists of candidates for delegates and delegations, would be a real opportunity to carry out a more concrete "cadre reconstruction." Putting forward several candidates for all functions is the reality of the next elections, and the Socialist Alliance supports this, Grlickov added. This organization is in favor of a more radical cadre rejuvenation because the young generation must get an opportunity to show what it can do and what it knows. However, we should not allow capable cadres to leave the scene only because they belong to the older or middle generations, Grlickov stressed.

According to Grlickov, the Socialist Alliance should cherish dialogue more than has been the case so far, and this will be achieved if this organization also assembles those who are not LC members to a more considerable extent. After all, he added, the SAWPY is an organization of everybody -- atheists and believers, workers and pensioners, people with different views on problems and ideas for solving them.

Dr Marjan Rozic spoke to foreign journalists about the medium-term plan for the country's development, which was discussed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Public discussion on the draft plan, he stressed, must be conducted in a way that would eliminate all omissions that exist in the draft of this document. It will be necessary to establish systemic laws by the end of the year and to openly discuss the plans of basic organizations of associated labor, [word indistinct]. This is the only way to establish on time a realistic medium-term plan for the country's development -- a plan which would not be, as it has been before, a collection of wishes. Rozic particularly stressed that this task will not be at all easy to implement because the conditions of the economy are still uncertain and work organizations are occupied with current tasks.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TO COUNCIL ON WORK STOPPAGES

AU092054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 85 p 3

[F. Nikocec report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 29 Aug -- As the Presidium of the Trade Union Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina assessed at its session today (chaired by Andjelko Vasic), the political-security situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is basically good.

In his introductory report, Enver Hadzic, member of the Presidium of the Trade Union Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina, pointed to many phenomena that can negatively affect the political mood of working people and citizens if one fails to act in time. According to Hadzic, this particularly pertains to the destabilizing effect of the uncontrolled increase in prices, especially those of most basic foods at the beginning of the year: the price of bread went up by 18 percent and milk by 50 percent. In July there was a new increase in retail prices of flour by 48 percent, bread and sugar by 35 percent, and oil by 41 percent. At the same time, the average nominal personal income in Bosnia-Herzegovina in May totalled 33,580 dinars, which is 67 percent more than in the same month last year, while real personal incomes are 4.7 percent lower.

The situation is especially complex, it was said, in those basic organizations of associated labor that are incurring losses. In the first half of the year there were 408 such collectives, employing nearly 70,000 workers. The losses totalled about 20 billion dinars, which is 126.7 percent higher than last year. The question of paying personal incomes has been causing tension in those organizations, which is one of the main reasons for work stoppages, which are on the rise this year.

The trade unions' duty is to act preventively in such communities in the future in order to reduce the number of work stoppages and to do so by keeping workers better informed, pointing to the difficulties and mistakes in a timely manner, removing the causes of losses by increasing working and technological discipline, and the like.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MEETING RESULTS

LD112229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Radovan Vlakovic. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the Presidency about the work of the nonaligned ministerial conference, which was held in Luanda 4-7 September.

The Presidency expressed the view that this significant meeting of nonaligned countries had been successfully completed. The conference had confirmed the movement's powerful unity on the original principles and targets of nonalignment and established the non-aligned countries' attitudes on all essential questions of world political and economic relations. On this occasion as well, stress had been laid on the independent, global, and nonbloc character of the movement as the original values of the policy on nonalignment.

The meeting in Luanda showed the nonaligned countries' great interest in the movement's continued maximum involvement in seeking solutions to current world problems and their high degree of realism and maturity in connection with this interest. Once again, the nonaligned showed that they do not wish confrontation, but dialogue, on the basis of equality and respect for the interests of all factors in the international community.

The Presidency pointed out in particular that the holding of the ministerial conference in Angola had been a special expression of the Nonaligned Movement's support for and solidarity with the struggle of Angola and other countries in southern Africa against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. Tribute was paid to Angola, the host country, which made great efforts to provide conditions for the successful work and results of the conference. The Presidency welcomed with pleasure the election of Zimbabwe as a host of the next nonaligned summit.

From its origins this African country has been conducting a policy of true and genuine nonalignment, on the bases of which it has cleared the way for its international affirmation and place in the Nonaligned Movement. This decision guarantees the extension of the efforts that the movement made from the seventh summit in New Delhi to the ministerial conference in Luanda. The full agreement on the venue of the next summit consolidated the conviction that the democratic process of reaching agreements and making decisions is the only way to strengthen the movement's unity and ability to act.

At the session the Presidency was acquainted with the proposed measures and activities for the speedier and fuller implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, which was prepared by the Federal Executive Council. The need for the timely adoption of economic measures, that will establish the conditions for the economy in the next year was particularly stressed. In view of the delays so far, the Presidency particularly insisted that all the necessary activities in the SFRY Assembly and other social and state organs of the federation, republics, and provinces be started and the work accelerated so that the resolution of socioeconomic development for next year and the medium-term plan for the country's development will be adopted on time. The Presidency endorsed a report on a visit that Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, will pay to Yugoslavia.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT, TERRITORIAL COMMANDERS

LD111537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- By SFRY Presidency decree, Lieutenant Colonel General Martin Spegelj was appointed commander of the Zagreb Military District, Lt Col Gen Svetozar Visnjic commander of the Ljubljana Army District, Major General Ilija Boric commander of territorial defense of the SR of Croatia, and Maj Gen Stojan Asprovski commander of territorial defense of the SR of Macedonia.

After the formal change of commands today Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, received the new commanders -- Generals Spegelj, Visnjic, Boric, and Asprovski -- and Col Gen Branko Jerkic, who until now has been the commander of the Ljubljana Army District, and Lt Col Gen Todor Atanasovski, who until now has been the commander of the territorial defense of the SR of Macedonia -- both of whose active military services terminate at the end of the year -- in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense. Admiral Mamula congratulated the new commanders on their appointments to their senior military duties and wished them success in their future work. He thanked the present commandes for the contribution they had made to the development and improvement of our armed forces.

The reception was attended by Col Gen Zorko Canadi, Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] chief of the general staff; Georgije Jovicic; president of the LCY Organization Committee in the YPA; and Lt Col Gen Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary of national defense.

CORRECTION TO KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

The sourceline of the item headlined "Kosovo LC Discusses Emigration, Cadre Policy," published in the 12 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 6, reads:

AU111628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 85
(changing the date from "10 Sep" to "11 Sep")